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The 1957 Graduates of Kansas Public Junior Colleges

By Alex A. Daughtry

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
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Division of Field Services
Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia

ED000959

KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
EMPORIA, KANSAS

The 1957 Graduates of Kansas Public Junior Colleges

By Alex A. Daughtry

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KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
EMPORIA, KANSAS

JOHN E. KING, Jr.
President of the College

The governing board of the College is the Kansas Board of Regents. It consists of nine members appointed by the governor. The board elects its own chairman. The Board of Regents appoints the President of the College who is charged by statute with the general management of the College.

WHITLEY AUSTIN, Salina, Kansas

MCDILL BOYD, Phillipsburg, Kansas

CLAUDE C. BRADNEY, Columbus, Kansas

RAY EVANS, Kansas City, Kansas

GEORGE B. COLLINS, Wichita, Kansas

CLEMENT H. HALL, Coffeyville, Kansas

LAWRENCE MORGAN, Goodland, Kansas

RUSSELL R. RUST, Topeka, Kansas

HARRY VALENTINE, Clay Center, Kansas

HUBERT BRIGHTON, *Secretary*, Topeka, Kansas

Other educational institutions of higher learning under the control of the State Board of Regents include the University of Kansas; Kansas State College; State Teachers College, Pittsburg; and Fort Hays Kansas State College.

FOREWORD

A survey of the post-graduation activities of the 1957 graduates of Kansas public two-year colleges was undertaken in the fall of 1957 to provide information which might prove to be of value to all persons working in higher education in Kansas.

The task of compiling and preparing this report was actually the easiest part of the survey. The basic information on each of 1,090 graduates was obtained by the deans of the two-year colleges, their clerical assistants and faculty members. They are to be complimented on the thoroughness with which they conducted the follow-up on their graduates. Deans who cooperated in the survey, and the institutions which they represent, are as follows:

K. R. Galle, Dean, Arkansas City Junior College
Howard A. Jester, Dean, Chanute Junior College
Karl M. Wilson, Dean, Coffeyville Junior College
Guy C. Davis, Dean, Dodge City College
Tilghman Aley, Dean, El Dorado Junior College
C. W. Trogdon, Dean, Fort Scott Junior College
A. H. Elland, Dean, Garden City Junior College
Jack M. Flint, Dean, Highland Junior College
Ellsworth R. Briggs, Dean, Hutchinson Junior College
Fred Cinotto, Dean, Independence Community College
Floyd C. Smith, Dean, Iola Junior College
C. W. Harvey, Dean, Kansas City Junior College
Charles E. Thiebaud, Dean, Parsons Junior College
Charles Barnes, Dean, Pratt Junior College

It is hoped that this survey can be made annually. Valuable data should result from such information compiled over a period of years.

—Alex A. Daughtry

February, 1958

The 1957 Graduates of Kansas Public Junior Colleges

By Alex A. Daughtry

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

There were fourteen public two-year colleges in operation in Kansas during the 1956-57 school year. Together, these institutions graduated 1,090 young men and women in the spring of 1957. This report will present the results of a survey of the activities into which those young people went following their graduation from junior college.

It will provide information on the number who (1) went into full-time employment other than teaching, (2) went into full-time employment as teachers, (3) transferred to four-year colleges and universities, (4) transferred to business or trade schools, (5) went into nurse's training, (6) went into military service, (7) married and were occupied as housewives. In addition, it will provide information on the four-year institutions to which the junior college graduates transferred.

The term *junior college* will be used throughout this report with reference to all fourteen of the two-year institutions, although that is not the exact terminology used by all of the colleges themselves.

Procedure. Plans for the survey were made at a meeting of junior college administrators in Pratt on November 23, 1957. An instrument for reporting of information on the graduates of each junior college was developed and approved at this meeting.

Forms were distributed to the fourteen junior college deans on November 26, with the request that they be returned by December 15. All fourteen junior colleges met this deadline. The fourteen reports were combined and results tabulated by clerical personnel in the Division of Field Services, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.

Junior colleges in Kansas. Although it is not the purpose of this report to describe the present status of public junior colleges in Kansas, a brief review of their history, location, and enrollment may be of value to readers who are not familiar with the Kansas situation.

Junior colleges were authorized by the Kansas State Legislature in 1917. The first one was established at Fort Scott in 1919, the second at Garden City in 1920. By 1938, there were fourteen public junior colleges in operation in the state. The number has not increased since that time. (3, p. 57)

Enrollment in the public junior colleges of Kansas in the fall of 1956, according to the *Kansas Educational Directory* for 1956-57, was 4,173. Enrollment for the fall of 1957 was reported as 4,176. A more detailed

picture of the enrollment situation is found in *Education in Kansas, A Progress Report*, for the biennium of 1954-56. This report states that in the fall of 1955 the junior colleges enrolled 2,628 freshmen, 1,446 sophomores, 168 special, and 1,216 evening students, totaling 5, 458. (2, p. 24)

Enrollment in individual schools in 1956 ranged from a high of 580 at Hutchinson to a low of 123 at Iola.

Junior college faculties included 230 persons in 1956 and 270 persons in 1957. The 1956 range was from a maximum of twenty-nine faculty members at Hutchinson and Garden City to a minimum of nine at Fort Scott, Iola, and Pratt.

According to *Education in Kansas* (2, p. 24), the chief functions of the public junior colleges are as follows:

> The main function of the junior college is the preparation of students for advanced study in four-year colleges and universities. The junior college also provides motivation and guidance for students who are uncertain about what vocation to follow or whether to complete a four-year college education. These students can discover their capabilities and limitations in a junior college at less expense to their parents and the Kansas taxpayers.
>
> The junior college prepares students who cannot or do not choose to continue their education beyond the junior college level. This preparation can be for vocations that are most appropriate to their home communities.
>
> The junior college prepares students for more effective participation in the responsibilities they share in common as citizens in a modern community.
>
> The junior college provides all types of adult education and services designated to meet specified educational or vocational needs of individuals or enterprises within the community or area.
>
> The junior college curriculum might be summarized as college or university parallel, general education, vocational and technical, and adult education.

Kansas junior colleges have three sources of revenue. In order of their importance, they are: (1) local district revenue, (2) general county high school fund revenue, and (3) tuition. *Education in Kansas* makes this comment on the financial status of junior colleges:

> During the summer of 1956 two of the city districts which maintain junior colleges asked the commission of revenue and taxation for authority to exceed their normal levy limits. Other city districts maintaining junior colleges are levying the normal legal limit. There are signs of financial distress, incurred by districts trying to take care of present enrollments. Obviously, unless something is done, the situation will become more acute as enrollments increase. (2, p. 25)

The State Department of Public Instruction has recommended that state financial assistance should be made available to districts maintaining public junior colleges. It is evident that this will be an important issue in Kansas education in the immediate future.

With one exception, Highland, the public junior colleges are located in larger Kansas communities. They range in size from Kansas City, the second largest city in Kansas with a population of 127,437, to Iola, with a population of 6,891. Highland has a population of 738. Iola and Pratt are the only other junior colleges to be located in communities under 10,000 in population.

Nine of the fourteen public junior colleges in Kansas are located in the southeastern quarter of the state. Five are located in the seven counties which make up the southeastern corner of Kansas. Two, Highland and Kansas City, are located in the northeastern corner; and three, Dodge City, Garden City, and Pratt, are located in the southwestern quarter of the state. No junior colleges are located in northwestern Kansas.

With regard to the location of higher-education institutions in Kansas, Johnson has stated:

> . . . . it would appear on the surface that Kansas is adequately provided with institutions of higher education, despite recent warnings by educators that a campus flood may be expected.
>
> A glance at the map of Kansas, ... fails to support the supposition, however, and reveals a far different picture. A heavy concentration of colleges appears in the eastern half of the state, and a vast, meagerly served territory, totalling more than 40,000 square miles, is apparent in the western portion. (1, p. 223)

As a result of his study, Johnson has recommended "the creation, by legislative act, of 40 or more junior college districts, each consisting of one or more counties, in each of which one or more junior colleges may be established and maintained . . . ." (1, p. 318)

SECTION II

ACTIVITIES OF 1957 JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

More than half of the 1957 graduates of Kansas public junior colleges transferred to a four-year college or university to continue their formal education. Of the 1,090 graduates, 596 or 54.7 per cent went on to college.

Another 125 graduates, or 11.5 per cent of the total, found employment as teachers. This means that they, too, will continue their education —at least, they will be required to do so if they teach more than one year. When these 125 are added to the number of college transfers, the total of 721 represents 66.2 per cent, or almost exactly two-thirds, of the 1,090 graduates.

The male graduates transferred to four-year institutions at a much higher rate than the female graduates. While 65.3 per cent of the men went on to college, only 27.7 per cent of the women did so. This is partially offset by the fact that 30 per cent of the women went into teaching (and will continue their education in summer sessions or at a later date), while only 4.2 per cent of the men entered the teaching profession.

The percentage of male graduates finding employment other than teaching was approximately the same as the percentage of female graduates doing so. As is shown in Table I, 24.2 per cent of the men and 22.8 per cent of the women found full-time jobs.

The only other activity which attracted a sizeable number of 1957 junior college graduates was matrimony. Forty-eight women, 15.6 per cent of the total female group, were married and devoting their time to housekeeping. Three junior college graduates transferred to business or trade schools; five went into nurse's training, and twenty-one men entered military service. Fifteen graduates were in miscellaneous activities not otherwise covered, and information was not available on seventeen.

TABLE I

POST-GRADUATION ACTIVITIES OF 1957 KANSAS PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES AS REPORTED BY THEIR DEANS

Activity	Men		Women		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Employed full time (other than teaching)	190	24.2	70	22.8	260	23.9
Employed (teaching)	33	4.2	92	30.0	125	11.5
Attending college or university	511	65.3	85	27.7	596	54.7
Attending business or trade school	2	.3	1	.3	3	.3
In nurse's training	1	.1	4	1.3	5	.4
In military service	21	2.7	0	0	21	1.9
Married (women only)			48	15.6	48	4.4
Miscellaneous	10	1.3	5	1.6	15	1.4
Unknown	15	1.9	2	.7	17	1.5
Total	783	100.0	307	100.0	1090	100.0

The results of the survey of 1957 graduates were in accordance with the findings of a study made by the State Department of Public Instruction concerning the 1956 graduates. As reported in *Education in Kansas*, the 1956 study showed that

> In the spring of 1956 the Kansas public junior colleges graduated 1,052 person. During the fall of 1956, 58.6 per cent were continuing their education, 34.3 per cent were engaged in some trade or occupation, and 7.1 per cent were homemakers. (2, p. 24)

The 1957 results show a slight drop in the percentage of graduates transferring to college. The number of graduates going into employment in 1956 was considerably higher than in 1957, but the 1956 figure in-

cluded those going into teaching as well as other employment. If the teaching total is added to the number of those otherwise employed in 1957, the resulting percentage is 35.4, slightly higher than the 1956 figure.

The findings for both 1956 and 1957 bear out the statement of the State Department of Education, previously quoted, that the "main function of the junior college is the preparation of students for advanced study in four-year colleges and universities." (2, p. 24)

The fact that half to two-thirds of all junior college graduates transfer to a four-year institution to continue their education is of significance to the junior colleges and also to the four-year colleges and universities. It emphasizes the need for close coordination of curricula between the junior colleges and the four-year institutions. It is evident that careful study needs to be made of the programs followed by junior college graduates, and of the institutions to which they transfer.

Information concerning the number of graduates of each of the fourteen junior colleges entering employment, teaching, transferring to a college or university, and so on, is to be found in Table II.

Variation among the junior colleges, with respect to the percentage of graduates transferring to four-year institutions, was not extreme. Hutchinson and Kansas City, the two junior colleges which ranked first and second in number of 1957 graduates, both reported that 65 per cent of their graduating group went on to college. Highland ranked at the bottom with a percentage of 30. Other junior colleges and the percentage of graduates continuing their formal education were as follows: Parsons, 63; Pratt, 60; Independence, 60; El Dorado, 59; Dodge City, 55; Coffeyville, 53; Fort Scott, 50; Iola, 50; Garden City, 46; Chanute, 45; Arkansas City, 43.

There seems to be no geographical pattern as far as the number of graduates continuing their education is concerned. Kansas City is located close to several four-year institutions, but Hutchinson is not. The three junior colleges in the southwestern quarter of the state—Pratt, Dodge City, and Garden City—had percentages of 60, 55, and 46, respectively.

There was considerable variation among the fourteen schools with respect to the number of graduates going into teaching. Highland ranked first in this category, with 28 per cent. Other percentages were: Dodge City, 20; Garden City, 19; Fort Scott, 18; Independence, 16; Pratt, 15; Chanute, 14; El Dorado, 11; Iola, 11; Parsons, 10; Hutchinson, 8; Arkansas City, 3; and Kansas City, 3. It will be remembered that the overall percentage of all fourteen schools combined was 11.5.

Again, there seems to be no geographical pattern reflected in the number of graduates going into teaching, although the three junior colleges in southwestern Kansas (Dodge City, Garden City, and Pratt) rank second, third, and sixth, respectively. It may well be that the number of

TABLE II

POST-GRADUATION ACTIVITIES OF 1957 KANSAS PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES (BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL)

	Arkansas City	Chanute	Coffeyville	Dodge City	ElDorado	Fort Scott	Garden City	Highland	Hutchinson	Independence	Iola	Kansas City	Parsons	Pratt	Total
Employed full time (other than teaching)	43	11	37	14	9	6	17	12	30	15	12	23	17	14	260
Employed (teaching)	3	7	7	15	6	5	14	17	12	13	4	4	8	10	125
Attending college or university	49	22	58	41	33	14	33	18	95	48	19	75	50	41	596
Attending business or trade school				1			2								3
In nurse's training	1			1	1				1	1					5
In military service		2		2	3	1	1	4	3	2	1	2			21
Married (women only)	14		7	1	1		2	5	5	1	1	6	3	2	48
Miscellaneous	4	7			1		1				1			1	15
Unknown					2	2	2	4				5	2		17
Total	114	49	109	75	56	28	72	60	146	80	38	115	80	68	1090

graduates going into teaching is influenced by the emphasis placed on the teacher-education program at individual institutions.

According to present regulations of the State Board of Education, it will not be possible for junior college graduates to qualify for an original teaching certificate, on the basis of their junior college work alone, after 1958. This obviously will affect the post-graduation activities of a number of junior college graduates.

SECTION III. FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS TO WHICH JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES TRANSFERRED

Of the 596 graduates who completed their work in the fourteen Kansas public junior colleges in 1957 and transferred that fall to four-year colleges, 457 or 77 per cent selected Kansas institutions. A total of 121 went to colleges and universities in twenty-two other states, while sixteen individuals enrolled in post-graduate courses at junior colleges and two transferred to a private two-year college.

Three-fourths of the 457 men and women who enrolled in Kansas institutions did so at one of the five state-supported schools. Kansas State College received ninety-nine or 21.7 per cent. The University of Kansas enrolled ninety or 19.7 per cent, and Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, enrolled eighty-eight or 19.2 per cent. Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, received fifty-one or 11.2 per cent, and Fort Hays State College enrolled sixteen or 3.5 per cent.

Evidently the geographical factor had a strong influence on the selection of a college or university for transfer. Fort Hays, which received a relatively small number of junior college graduates, is approximately one hundred miles distant from the nearest junior college. Pittsburg enrolled five times as many junior college graduates as did Fort Hays; Pittsburg has five junior colleges within a radius of seventy-five miles.

The municipal universities, Wichita and Washburn, attracted 18.9 per cent of the 1957 junior college graduates, with Wichita enrolling fifty individuals and Washburn enrolling thirty-three. A total of thirty junior college graduates selected eight private four-year colleges and universities in Kansas, with Southwestern enrolling seventeen or 3.7 per cent of the group, to lead the private institutions.

There was no significant difference in the percentages of men and the percentages of women transferring to the three types of institutions—state supported, municipal, and private. The two teachers colleges attracted a higher percentage of women than did any other institution. This was as might have been expected.

Detailed information on the number and per cent of junior college graduates transferring to Kansas four-year institutions is to be found in

Table III. In Table IV, the number of graduates of each of the fourteen junior colleges transferring to Kansas institutions is reported. A close study of this table emphasizes the conclusion that geographical location plays an important part in the selection of the four-year institution to which the individual transfers, although there are exceptions which run counter to this trend. Seventeen graduates of Hutchinson junior college, for example, transferred to Washburn, but no Hutchinson graduates transferred to Wichita University, which is much closer.

The number and per cent of the 1957 graduates transferring to institutions in twenty-two states other than Kansas are shown in Table V. The neighboring states of Oklahoma, Missouri, and Colorado attracted the largest number of Kansas junior college graduates in 1957. A rather surprising fact is that no junior college graduate transferred to Nebraska.

Male graduates were more inclined to transfer to out-of-state institutions than were female graduates. Twenty-two per cent of the men who went on to college selected institutions in other states, while only 13 per cent of the women did so.

TABLE III

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF 1957 KANSAS PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES TRANSFERRING TO FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN KANSAS

Institution	Men		Women		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
University of Kansas	75	19.5	15	20.5	90	19.7
Kansas State College	91	23.7	8	11.0	99	21.7
Fort Hays State	16	4.2	0	00.0	16	3.5
K.S.T.C., Emporia	35	9.1	16	21.9	51	11.2
K.S.T.C., Pittsburg	72	18.7	16	21.9	88	19.2
Total, state schools	289	75.2	55	75.3	344	75.3
Washburn University	28	7.3	5	6.8	33	7.2
Wichita University	41	10.7	9	12.3	50	10.9
Total, mun. univ.	69	18.0	14	19.2	83	18.1
Baker University	2	.5	1	1.4	3	.7
Bethany College	0	00.0	1	1.4	1	.2
College of Emporia	4	1.0	0	00.0	4	.9
Friends University	2	.5	0	00.0	2	.5
McPherson College	1	.3	0	00.0	1	.2
St. Benedict's College	1	.3	0	00.0	1	.2
Southwestern College	15	3.9	2	2.7	17	3.7
Sterling College	1	.3	0	00.0	1	.2
Total, private collges	26	6.8	4	5.5	30	6.6
GRAND TOTAL	384	100.0	73	100.0	457	100.0

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF 1957 KANSAS PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES TRANSFERRING TO KANSAS FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

	Arkansas City	Chanute	Coffeyville	Dodge City	ElDorado	Fort Scott	Garden City	Highland	Hutchinson	Independence	Iola	Kansas City	Parsons	Pratt	Total
Univ. of Kansas	3	3	9	1	3	2	6	1	19	1	2	33	5	2	90
Kansas State	1	5	8	3	11	2	6	7	26	11	1	3	7	8	99
Fort Hays State				4			3		8					1	16
KSTC, Emporia	1		3	6	5		1	5	11	2	2	7		8	51
KSTC, Pittsburg	2	7	9		1	9	2		3	19	5	5	25	1	88
Washburn		1	1	1			2	1	17	2		5	1	2	33
Wichita	11		6	2	5		5			9			4	8	50
Baker		1								1		1			3
Bethany						1									1
College of Emporia							2		1				1		4
Friends							1				1				2
McPherson									1						1
St. Benedict's					1										1
Southwestern	13		1		1									2	17
Sterling									1						1
Total	31	17	37	17	27	14	28	14	87	45	11	54	43	32	457

SECTION IV. CONCLUSIONS.

The results of this survey indicate that the principal function of the public junior college in Kansas is to give its students the first two years of a collegiate program of study. At least, this is true as far as the graduates of the junior colleges are concerned. Undoubtedly there are students who enroll at junior colleges for purposes other than preparing themselves to transfer to four-year institutions, and who do not remain to graduate from the junior college. A separate study of the number of students in this category should be made.

TABLE V

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF 1957 KANSAS PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES TRANSFERRING TO FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE KANSAS

	Men	Women	Total	Per cent of total
Arizona	2	0	2	1.7
Arkansas	2	0	2	1.7
Californa	3	1	4	3.3
Colorado	16	1	17	14.0
Georgia	1	0	1	.8
Illinois	2	0	2	1.7
Indiana	1	0	1	.8
Iowa	1	0	1	.8
Kentucky	1	0	1	.8
Minnesota	1	0	1	.8
Mississippi	2	0	2	1.7
Missouri	24	6	30	24.8
Montana	1	0	1	.8
New Mexico	4	0	4	3.3
North Carolina	1	0	1	.8
Ohio	2	0	2	1.7
Oklahoma	34	1	35	28.9
Pennsylvania	4	0	4	3.3
Tennessee	2	0	2	1.7
Texas	4	1	5	4.1
Utah	2	0	2	1.7
West Virginia	0	1	1	.8
	110	11	121	100.0

Because two-thirds of the graduates continue their education beyond the junior college level, and because three-fourths of those who continue do so at Kansas institutions, it is imperative that a close relationship be established between the junior colleges and the four-year insitutions. It is particularly important that this be accomplished between the junior colleges and the state-supported colleges and universities, since three-fourths of the junior college graduates who go to Kansas institutions select one of the five state schools to attend.

A continuing study of the post-graduation activities of Kansas public junior college graduates should be made. If data are assembled over a period of years, trends may be revealed which will be highly significant with respect to curricula and student services at both the junior colleges and four-year institutions.

Each junior college should establish a standardized follow-up procedure for all graduates, and also for students who enroll but who do not remain to graduate. It is evident from the promptness and thoroughness with which information for this survey was submitted that such a procedure is in effect at most of the junior colleges, but it undoubtedly can be improved. Much information of local interest can be obtained through such a follow-up procedure.

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